

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 39.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 341.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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Thursday, March 13, 1856.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard pays a glowing but just tribute to Hon. James C. Dobbin, the distinguished Secretary of the Navy. His claims and qualifications for the Vice Presidency are warmly and truthfully urged. North Carolina is proud of her distinguished son, and will endorse at the ballot box (should he be the nominee) every word uttered in his behalf.

The Western Eagle, under the management of the new Editor, Rev. George H. Wells, is to be neutral in politics.

We are indebted to the Publisher, T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for a beautiful copy of that mirth-provoking book, "Major Jones's Courtship." It is gotten up in elegant style, and costs only 50 cents.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill endorsing the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. That enterprise is now considered safe.

W. D. Howard, said to be the richest man in California, died on the 19th ult.

A. W. Scott was killed at Calhoun, Ga., on Wednesday evening, the 20th ult., by N. S. Hawkins. The Platform says it was no doubt a case of wilful murder. Hawkins has been lodged in jail.

"Uncle Bob," a servant of John H. Pemberton, Esq., of Danville, Va., died recently at the age of 114.

In the Massachusetts State Senate, on Wednesday, a resolve and article of amendment to the Constitution providing that foreigners shall reside in the country twenty-one years before voting, was passed by a vote of 28 to 6.

A bill has been passed by the Senate of Virginia appropriating \$1000 a year, for five years, to enable the State Historical Society to procure from England manuscript copies of documents and letters relating to the early history of the Old Dominion.

A FRANK ADMISION.

The Louisville Courier, an old-line whig paper in Kentucky, while advocating the re-organization of the whig party, very frankly says:

"We do not, for a moment, suppose that the whigs can have a hope for their own success in the next campaign. We believe that it is written down in the book of fate that the democracy will sweep the whole country at the presidential election in November next. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt but they will carry Kentucky by a sweeping majority. Would it not be much better, then, for those whigs who have principle, and not self interest, in view, to support their own men and measures, especially when they know that in doing so they more certainly secure the present success of the democracy, which they regard as so necessary?"

BAPTIST MINISTERS.—From a list of names published in the *Southern Baptist*, we learn that there are 278 Baptist Ministers in South Carolina.

A treaty of amity and commerce has been concluded between our Government and Chili.

The number of steamers on the western waters is 824 valued at \$20,000,000.—The tonnage is 204,361.

The Editor of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, deserves the thanks of the ladies for the following example of devotion to "woman's rights":

STRAY WIFE ADVERTISEMENT.—Another has come to hand without the enclosure of four dollars to pay for it, and cannot, therefore, be published under our rules. Go and see your wife, my dear sir, beg pardon for your faults, treat her well, pay all the debts she contracts, and you will feel a great deal better than to advertise her like a mule which has broken halter and gone. We repeat, the Telegraph is a woman's rights paper—advertisers stray husbands for nothing, and stray wives four dollars for each publication.

There is something exquisitely beautiful in the following lines:

Take the bright shell
From its home in the sea,
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea.

So, take the fond heart
From its home and the hearth,
'Twill sing of the loved
To the ends of the earth.

The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade has been re-elected from Ohio, to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 30th of March, 1857, when his present term of service will expire.

WHAT THE SOUTH AMERICANS WILL DO.

What, then, will the "South Americans" do? We answer, (says the Federal, Georgia, Union,) they will do just as they did in the 132 ballots for Speaker. Support a "one-horse" concern that will be distanced, and, by their factions course, help to throw the election of the next President into Congress, when the black Republicans will succeed, just as they did in the case of Banks. We would be glad to believe better things of men who are our neighbors, and who are certainly as much interested as their political opponents in the success of national men and measures; but so wedded are Southern Know Nothings to their fascinating creed of mystery and mummery, and so unmitigated is their hate of democracy and Democrats, that they will sooner trust to the black republicans for the safety of the Union and Southern rights than seek to preserve and sustain both through the instrumentality of a democratic administration. Mark the prediction: The "South Americans" will throw away their votes in the presidential race on a third candidate, no matter who the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention may be, and under whatsoever he may be chosen. He that cannot see this is politically blind, and is a fit subject for the dark recesses of a know nothing council.

HON. HENRY M. FULLER.

We publish below a letter written by Mr. Fuller, in August, 1849. This is the same man who was supported by Southern Know Nothings for Speaker, and who was so much praised by them for his devotion to the rights of the South.

To the tenacity with which they clung to him, is due the election of Mr. Banks, and the consequent defeat of Mr. Aiken. But read his letter and judge what sort of a man he is:—

"You state in your letter that the free-soilers will hold a convention at Hyde Park on the 30th inst. There is a pretty strong probability of my being in the field for canal commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party. I am in favor of free-soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery.

"The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. If done, it would be as well done by the adoption of a resolution, &c., which you will understand how to prepare. Consult with our mutual friends, Hackley and Johnson, and write me soon.

"Yours truly,
"HENRY M. FULLER."

What do the Southern Know Nothings now think of their candidate for Speaker?

A citizen of New York, in order to protect his premises from thieves, had attached a spring board to his fence. In the end of this board, nearly twenty feet in length, was firmly attached a sharp and immense tobacco cutter, weighing sixteen pounds, and so prepared with springs that when any one getting from the outside and stepping upon a small platform on his way over the fence, the trap would spring and propel with great force the end of the plank containing the cutter against the one treading upon the dangerous and forbidden ground. The Tribune says:

"The fearful man-trap was baited and set several nights in succession, but without catching any game, and the inventor began to think that he had all his trouble and expense for nothing. About 2 o'clock, however, a few mornings since, this rogue catcher was heard to spring against the fence with so much force that several inmates of the house were awakened by it. As soon as possible the owner of the premises and a man in his employ hurried to the garden expecting to capture a crippled thief, but they were disappointed, the work of effectually maiming had been accomplished, but the victim had jumped into the street and hobbled off. He was traced some distance by the copious flowing of blood, but the fugitive could not be discovered—he probably having been taken up and conveyed away by some accomplices. On entering, it was discovered that the power of the spring board had forced the fence through a two inch plank of the fence, by the side of which was found part of a brogan shoe or boot, containing three toes and other parts of a man's foot, which had been severed by the victim springing the trap. The blood at the time was flowing from the lost limb. Had he been struck in the abdomen, he would have been cut entirely in two."

The Fayetteville Observer states that recent discoveries have disclosed the fact that coal and iron of the best quality abound in exhaustless quantities in that vicinity. Coal is brought to the surface by the machinery of the Egypt Company, it says, at the rate of a ton per minute.

RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.—The first rail road in California is in process of construction, and eighteen miles of track had been laid at the date of the last mail steamer's departure from San Francisco. The road is called the Sacramento valley. Four miles of track only are required to be laid to complete it to its temporary upper terminus. Several other lines to various places have been projected.

Presidential Prospects.

In every State in the Union, says the Quincy, (Ill.) Herald, the democracy are organizing for the presidential battle next fall. North, South, East, and West, the democratic party has planted itself firmly, immovably, upon the platform of the Nebraska bill and of political and religious toleration. Everywhere the democracy now stand committed to the principle of self-government in the Territories and of opposition to the disturbance of the fugitive-slave law. If the position of the democratic party in any State of the Union upon either of these questions shall, at any time, be called in question or doubted, it will afford us a special pleasure to turn to the resolutions of their State convention, in the State that may be designated, and show that it has taken its stand unequivocally and uncompromisingly as we have here stated. Upon these issues the great battle is to be fought. Those who have heretofore acted with the old national whig party, under the lead of Clay and Webster, will have a choice between the democratic candidate, standing upon this platform, and the candidate of the opposition, who will go into the canvass pledged to deprive the people of the Territories of the right to govern themselves, and to deprive our foreign-born fellow-citizens of the right to vote and hold office. The mass of the old whig party have been swallowed up by the abolitionists, and are now following the lead of Giddings, Hale, Greeley, & Co. But there are hundreds and thousands of those who gloried in the name of whig, in the days of Clay and Webster, that will not succumb to the dictation of such leaders as Giddings & Co. Remembering that Henry Clay, whom they always regarded a pure patriot and a high-minded statesman, was himself a slaveholder, there are thousands of old-line Clay whigs who will not unite with those who would spit upon his grave and trample his fame in the dust by their wholesale, unscrupulous, and false-hearted denunciations of slaveholders and unprofitable crusade upon the people of the slave States. It will become all such to unite their hopes, their fortunes, and their interests with those of the national democracy. Mr. Clay declared that, should the whig party ever become merged in a contemptible abolition, sectional party, he would leave it and unite his fortunes with the democracy; and since the event which he seemed to anticipate has already come to pass, those who honestly and consistently followed his lead, during his life, will not now hesitate to do precisely what he said he would do himself. And if so, the country will be preserved from the contaminating clutches of the abolitionists. With the acquisition of such patriotic and truly national whigs, the democracy can well afford to part with, here and there, an abolition hypocrite who has worn the cloak of democracy to deceive and defraud. Thus constituted, the national democratic party will continue to be the hope and safety of the Union, a national, patriotic, and invincible party.

A Young Wife Murdered by Her Husband—Subsequent Suicide.

We copy from the Memphis *Whig*, of the 9th inst., the following narrative of one of the most horrible tragedies we ever heard of:

"We heard, yesterday, the particulars of one of the most melancholy tragedies that we have known for many years, which occurred in Marshall county, Miss., about 12 miles from Holly Springs, on Wednesday last. Mr. R. R. Cox, a planter in good circumstances, killed his own wife while she was lying asleep in her bed, and then shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. This occurred sometime during the night, but was not known until the next morning, when a negro man went to the room to make a fire found the door fastened. Not being able to raise any one on the inside, the negro called the overseer, who came and forced the door open, when he found Mr. and Mrs. Cox dead—she was lying on the bed with two bullets through her head, and he lying on the hearth, shot through the region of the heart, with his hand still grasping the deadly revolver. They had been married but a short time, and it is supposed that Mr. Cox was insane at the time, as he has frequently suffered from aberrations of the mind.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were known by many of our citizens, he as the possessor and occupant, some two or three years since, of the dwelling in the southern part of the city known as the "Swiss Cottage," while the young and beautiful bride was, but a few months since, a gay and lively school-girl, attending Mrs. Armstrong's school in this city, and will be remembered by many as pretty Miss Sallie Wilson. Leaving school she married Mr. C. sometime last fall, and now she has been cut off from all earthly hopes and happiness by him who had solemnly vowed to love and protect her. Mr. C. was a worthy young man, and there can be no doubt but that he was laboring under insanity at the time of this awful calamity; in fact, many circumstances that transpired a day or two previous go to show that he was not in his right mind.

Much sympathy is felt in this community for the families and friends of both the deceased persons—families of the first standing in North Mississippi. May God be their help in this, their hour of the deepest and most heart-rending affliction.

The Memphis *Enquirer*, speaking of this affair, says the parties had been married only six weeks, and adds:

Mr. Cox is the third male member of a worthy family who has died a violent death within the last eight or ten years. One, in a fit of insanity, threw himself from the deck of a Mississippi steamer and was drowned; another was slain by the accidental discharge of a double-barreled shot gun when starting on a camp-hunt; and now we have to record the death of still another, and that of his fair young wife, by his own hands!

Col. John F. Hoke.

It will be perceived, from the following letter, addressed to the Editors of this paper by Col. John F. Hoke, that that gentleman has ceased to act with the Know Nothings; that his appointment as a delegate to Philadelphia does not meet his approbation, and that he was never even notified of his appointment:

LINCOLN, Feb. 18, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: In your journal of the 13 inst., I am called on to state whether or not I am a delegate to the Convention of the American party to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d inst., and to define my position on the principles of the Order. I do not recognize the right of any one to require me to give my views on any subject; but in this instance, to prevent misconception, I shall answer both questions.

I am not a delegate to the said Convention. If such an appointment has been made, I have not received any authentic notice of the fact, or I should have respectfully declined it. Neither does the appointment (which I now take for granted) meet with my approbation.

My intercourse with the organization having ceased, I could not consent to take part in the deliberations of the Convention, when I do not expect to be bound in any way by its conclusions. My opinions on the platform of the American party were made in a speech to the people of Lincoln last summer. They were:

1st. Opposition to secret organizations.
2d. Opposition to religious intolerance, and to mixing up religious with political controversies. A belief that our government was founded on a Protestant basis.
3d. Regarded the immense number of emigrants flocking to our country as a dangerous and growing evil.

4th. Viewed the 12th Article of the Platform as national and solvent, and approved it. This is a synopsis of what was then said.

Recent occurrences prove that only thirty members of Congress of that Order stand on national ground. They are from the South. The next Presidential contest will present sectional against constitutional issues. Sound policy dictates that national men should stand together. The loss of a single State may be a loss of the whole question, and a destruction of the Union. The small number of thirty men can only serve to distract. If the Democratic party, which is the stronger basis of operations, present a candidate whose antecedents are national and patriotic, who will guarantee constitutional rights to every section, it behooves the South to unite on him without distraction.

Yours, &c.,
J. F. HOKE.

Here is another specimen of the honesty which characterizes the Know Nothing organization in this State. It seems that Col. Hoke and John H. Haughton, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention by the K. N. State Convention, which met here in October last, over which Gen. Dockery presided; and that Mr. Haughton was duly informed of his appointment, and that Col. Hoke was not. The secrecy, it was stated, was at that time entirely abolished. It was rumored in private circles that Col. Hoke and Mr. Haughton had been appointed. We called repeatedly for information on the subject, and indeed for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention; but no answer was given; and the people of the State, though told that all secrecy had been thrown off, were still kept in the dark. At length, a short time before the period for the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention, the Register announced the names of Col. Hoke and Mr. Haughton as delegates—but that was all.—We respectfully called on that paper for its authority for making the announcement, but a stillness as of death and chaotic darkness followed, as on former occasions. Injustice was thus done Col. Hoke, while at the same time his name, as that of a prominent Democrat, was freely used *privately*, for effect, to add strength to the tottering and detestable organization. Mr. Haughton is a Whig, and he was of course notified of his appointment and furnished with credentials. Their object in this course towards Col. Hoke, was twofold; first, to injure him with the Democratic party; secondly, to use his name and his influence *privately* to bolster up their organization. But that gentleman has, for months, ceased to act with them; and we are confident that, for the future, they will feel the effect of his opposition.

Reader!—what do you think of such an organization? Is it one worthy the countenance of honest men?—*Standard*.

The Lawless Proceedings at Columbia, S. C.

The New Era, of Columbia, gives the following account of the recent conflict between the students of the South Carolina College and the City Authorities:

"On Monday night last, three students of the South Carolina College came in front of the Guard House. One of them called out the name of Mr. Burdell, (one of our police officers.) Mr. B. came out, whereupon the Student struck the Marshal a severe blow, (for what cause we know not, doubtless there was a cause.) Mr. Burdell was not slow in returning it, and so the fight commenced. He also carried the assailant, after the fight, into the Guard House, and being badly hurt, a Doctor was sent for to see him. In the mean time, the other two Students had carried the news to the College of what had happened, when a pretty general onslaught upon the Guard House by all the Students was made, and their comrades conveyed therefrom. This was done at the expense of smashing in the window lights and breaking small things up generally. Thus ended Monday night. On Tuesday morning, the Students, not feeling satisfied that they were even with Mr. Burdell, two or three of them made another attack upon him. In this fight, Mr. Burdell was roughly handled, and so were two or three of the Students. The Students now

assembled in mass, many of them armed. The Mayor ordered out the Military Companies to preserve order, and after some two hours, the Students, at the solicitation of Dr. Thornwell, Col. Wm. C. Preston, and some other of our citizens, retired to the College, since which time quiet has prevailed. We learn that on Thursday, by order of the Governor, the arms of the State, which were in the possession of the College Cadets, were taken from the College grounds. As we remarked above, an occurrence of this kind should, in our judgment, be noticed, and a true history of the transaction given, for the express purpose of preventing exaggerated and hurtful rumors, sure to arise by the Press preserving a profound silence."

[From the Spartanburg Express.]

SWANNANOA RIVER.

If there be one who's sick and weak,
With hectic rose upon her cheek,
And wishes health; then let her go
And taste thy waters Swannanoa.*

Thy sparkling waters as they roll
Bring strength to body, health to soul,
No lovelier sight this world can show
Than thy bright waters Swannanoa.

'Twas in this beautiful western wild
Roamed the wild Indian—Nature's child;
Here on thy banks he bent his bow
And drank thy waters Swannanoa.

'Twas here in the primeval days
Amid thy reeds and blooming bays
The stately stag and bounding doe
Drunk of thy waters Swannanoa.

'Tis here here that nature's lavish hand
Brings beauties forth at God's command,
The mountains high and valleys low
Upon the banks of Swannanoa.

There's the beautiful shrubs, flowers and trees,
There's perfumes floating on the breeze,
And gentle gales of incense blow
Upon the banks of Swannanoa.

And smiling fields of golden corn
The mountains and the vales adorn,
And fruits and beautiful flowers grow
Upon the banks of Swannanoa.

With lovely maiden by my side
I'd launch my bark upon thy tide,
Adown thy waters I would row
And sing thy praises Swannanoa.

*Pronounced Swannano.

The Fatal Flower.

Travellers who visit the Falls of Niagara, are directed to a spot on the margin of the precipice over the boiling current below, where a gay young lady, a few years since, lost her life. She was delighted with the wonders of the unrivaled scene, and ambitious to pluck a flower from a cliff where no human hand had before ventured, as a memorial of the catarract, and her own daring, she leaned over the verge, and caught a glimpse of the surging waters far down the battlement of rocks while fear for a moment darkened her excited mind. But there hung the lovely blossom upon which her heart was fixed; and she leaned in a delirium of intense desire and anticipation over the brink. Her arm was outstretched to grasp the beautiful flower which charmed her fancy; the turf yielded to the pressure of her light feet, and with a shriek she descended like a fallen star to the rocky shore, and was borne away gasping in death. How impressively does the tragical event illustrate the way in which a majority of impatient sinners perish forever! It is not a deliberate purpose to neglect salvation; but in pursuit of imaginary good, fascinated by pleasing objects just in the future, they lightly, ambitiously, and insanely venture too far. They sometimes fear the result of desired wealth or pleasure; they sometimes hear the thunder of eternity's deep, and recoil a moment from the allurements of sin; but the solemn pause is brief, the onward step is taken, the fancied treasure is in the grasp, when a despairing cry comes up from Jordan's wave, and the soul sinks into the arms of the second death. O, every hour life's sands are sliding from beneath incautious feet, and with sin's fatal flower in the unconscious hand, the trifler goes to his doom. The requiem of such a departure is an echo of the Savior's question, "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"—*Am. Messenger*.

Adventures with California Robbers.

I once hunted for three months in company with a hunter well known in California. In idea he was wild and imaginative in the extreme; but in his acts of daring, &c., the most cool and philosophical fellow I ever knew. A commerciant, or merchant, at San Francisco, on whose veracity I know from experience, I can depend, told me the following story of this man, which will at once illustrate his general character.

This hunter was, some months before I had fallen in with him, making the best of his way down the valley of the Tule Lakes from the Interior, with a heavy pack of furs on his back, his never erring rifle in his hand, and his two dogs by his side. He was joined at the northernmost end of the valley by the merchant I have spoken of, who was armed only with a sword and pistols.

They had scarcely cleared the valley when a party of robbers galloped out before them. There were four whites fully armed, and two Indians with their lassos coiled up in their right hands, ready for a throw. The hunter told the merchant, who was on horseback, to dismount instantly and to cover. Fortunately for them there was a good deal of thick; and trunks of large trees that had fallen were strewn about in a very desirable manner. Behind these logs the merchant and the hunter quickly took their position, and as they were in the act of doing so, two or three shots were fired after them without effect. The hunter coolly untied the pack of furs from his back and laid them beside him. "It's my opinion, merchant," said he, "that them varmints there want either your saddle-bags or my pack, but I reckon they will get neither."

So he took up his rifle, fired, and the foremost Indian, lasso in hand, rolled off his horse. Another discharge from his rifle, and the second Indian fell while in the act of throwing his lasso at the head and shoulders of the hunter, as he raised himself from behind the log to fire. "Now," said the hunter, as he reloaded, lying on his back to avoid the shots of the robbers, "that's what I call the best of the scrimmage, to get them brown thieves with their lassos out of the way first. See them rascally whites now jumping over the logs to charge us in our corner."

They were fast advancing, when the rifle again spoke out, and the foremost fell; they still came on within thirty yards, another fell, and the remaining two made a desperate charge close up to the logs. The hunter, from long practice, was dexterous in reloading his gun. "Now, merchant," said he, "is the time for your porguns, (meaning the pistols), and don't be at all nervous; keep a steady hand, and drop either man or horse. A man of them shan't escape."

The two remaining robbers were now up with the log, and fired each a pistol shot at the hunter, which he escaped by dodging behind a tree close by, from which he fired with effect. As only one rider was left, he wheeled round his horse with the intention of galloping off, when the pistol bullets of the merchant shot the horse from under him.

"Well done, merchant," said the hunter, "you've stopped that fellow's gallop." As soon as the robber could disengage himself from the fallen horse, he took to his heels and ran down a sloping ground as fast as he could. The hunter drew his tomahawk from his belt, and gave chase after him. As the robber was more of an equestrian than a pedestrian, the nimbleness of the hunter soon shortened the distance between them, and the last of the robbers fell. Thus perished this dangerous gang of six, by the single hand of this brave hunter, and as the commerciant informed me, he acted as coolly and deliberately as if he were shooting tame bullocks for the market.

The affair was rather advantageous to the hunter, for, on searching the saddlebags and pockets of the robbers, he pulled forth some doubloons and do'ars, with other valuables, which they had, no doubt, a short time previously taken from some traveller; the saddlebags, arms and accoutrements of the four white men were packed up and made fast on the saddles of the two horses, the hunter mounting a third, the merchant another, his horse being shot, and thus they left the scene of action, leaving the bodies of the robbers to the wolves, who were howling about them, and entered San Francisco in triumph.—*Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America*.

Technical Observations.

A few days ago a couple of men got into a fight, and as a consequence, it being naturally the case, a ring of excited individuals got around the parties, and each, according to his own particular feelings in the matter, gave his advice.

"Peg into him!" said the shoemaker; "hammer his upper leather for him—that's the kind, wax him, my lad—beat his soul out for him."

"Cut into his fat, old fell," said the butcher; "knock him on his head. Say! why don't you punch his ribs! You're a regular calf, you are! Knuckle him, now yer got him, and make mince meat of him."

"Dress him well," said the tailor, "see how he pants! fell him! give him a stitch in his ribs!—button up his lip, and knock him bang up."

"Tan his hide," said the carrier, "peel the bark off his horse, and damage his skin."

"This suits me exactly," said the lawyer; "get his head in chancery, and bleed him till he pleads, then he's a good case." Then advancing to the other one he said, "he's doing you an injury; he's perfectly ferocious; take the law on him, and I'll look out for the remainder."

"I saw him strike you first," said the carpenter; "nail him! Knock his aprights from under him; cross-cut him until he lies dormant. I'll bot a basket of shavings on you, old chap."

"Plug him in the eye," said the tobacconist. "Get up a double twist on him and then chew him up. Don't let him stump you; give him one on his nigger head."

"Batter his form," said the printer; "squabble his matter for him and knock him into hell, where the devil can assort him at his leisure."

EPIGRAM.

As my wife and I, at the window one day,
Stood watching a man with a monkey,
A cart came by, with a 'broth of a boy,
Who was driving a stout little donkey.

To my wife I then spoke, by way of a joke,
'There's a relation of yours in that carriage,'
To which she replied, as the donkey she spied,
'Ah, yes, a relation—by marriage!'

When is a lady's neck not a lady's neck?
When it is a little bent! (bare.)

When is a gentleman not a gentleman?
When he's a shaving.

Why is a Lady's bustle like a Historical Romance?
Because it is fiction founded upon fact.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 13, 1856.

SMALL POX.

We have heard of only eight or ten new cases, since our last issue, and they all in the country. Not a case has yet appeared in town, and we are still hopeful of our escaping entirely.

BILL OF COMPLAINTS.—PROGRAMME OF THE OPPOSITION.

In the 13th section of the Know Nothing platform various causes of opposition "to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration" are enumerated. Amongst other things, Southern men will be called upon to vote for the nominee who stands upon this platform, we suppose, because he must of course, be opposed to the reckless and unwise things which Gen. Pierce's Administration has done, and which are specially charged against him. What are these charges? That he has turned Know Nothings out of office, precisely as the Know Nothings are sworn to do by Democrats whenever they have the power. Office, and every means of getting or losing it, will be seen, is foremost and uppermost in the thoughts of these Know Nothings.

Again, they complain that the Administration has shown a truckling subservience to the stronger and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers. The meaning of this is, that the Abolitionists and simple Southern men who concocted this platform complain because Gen. Pierce has been unwilling to plunge the country into an unnecessary and bloody war with England, until all efforts for a peaceable adjustment of our difficulties had been exhausted. Seward, Wilson, and all the principal Abolition agitators, are anxious for a war with England.—Why? In order to excite servile insurrection at the South, and at the end of the war, if there is anything left of us, to bring Canada into the Union, carve it up into free States, give the Abolitionists the same ascendancy in the Senate they now have in the House, and then enforce Mr. Speaker Banks' notions of amalgamation and absorption on an extensive practical scale.

But the great gun in this 13th section is the charge against Gen. Pierce's Administration for repealing the Missouri Compromise, and for his course in regard to Kansas. The people of the South need only to understand fully all the matters involved in the repeal of the unconstitutional restriction which has heretofore prohibited their migration to any public Territory north of a certain geographical line, and the course of the present Administration in the management of Kansas affairs, to sustain it. Of course men who want the Missouri restriction restored, and who are willing to give money and arms to assist in Abolitionizing Kansas and thus eventually destroying slavery throughout the South, have a right to complain of President Pierce's Administration upon these points.—But what Southern man will advocate such measures? He who has the effrontery to do so will be as shameless a traitor and as black in heart as Benedict Arnold.

What are the Know Nothings in this District to do with this charge against the Administration? At their District Convention they recommended Hon. George E. Badger for Vice President, and Mr. Badger spoke and voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and for the Kansas bill.

DONELSON ON FILLMORE.

Know Nothing Editors are very much exercised just now about the consistency of some of their political opponents. Having never been guilty of possessing the virtue of consistency themselves, their anxiety about their neighbors can only be accounted for on the ground of their enlarged benevolence leading them to desire that others should walk upright, however perverse their own ways may be. Those who preferred Mr. Fillmore to Gen. Scott in 1852, and who, unable to resist the conviction, which has since been corroborated by Know Nothing presses, that the Whig party had become "rotten and corrupt," abandoned the mongrel concern and united with the Democratic party as the only National and Constitutional organization in the country. But with what grace does this charge of inconsistency come from those who support the Fillmore and Donelson ticket!—Such opposite elements were never before so closely allied. We have not forgotten, and we are quite sure the people have not, that Mr. Donelson, the nominee for the Vice Presidency, was the proprietor and editor of the Washington Union, during the administration of President Fillmore. His virulent hostility to Mr. Fillmore, left on record, in a paper edited by himself, charges, denunciation, and, in fact, every species of abuse and detraction, will no doubt be resurrected and brought to light during the canvass. What will the Know Nothings think of this witness Donelson on Fillmore? We think they had better set about devising a remedy for the inconsistencies of their own household, before operating upon others.

At Pembina, in Minnesota, the mercury for a week averaged 52 deg. below zero.

WONDERFUL SAGACITY!

The 12th section of the old Philadelphia Platform was weak enough, certainly, for any Southern man. The section which occupies its place in the last platform is as follows:

12. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

What a wonderful exhibition of Know Nothing sagacity! Laws must be enforced until they are repealed or judicially declared null and void!! If a band of wild Indians in the western prairies had met together and promulgated such a declaration there might have been some apparent necessity for it.—But for a great party, in an enlightened, civilized country, where a general respect for and a universal recognition of the absolute necessity of an obedience to the laws, prevails, to announce so pompously an undisputed and palpable political truism, would be simply ridiculous if it did not become wicked, as in this case, by being a poor and deceitful substitute for the acknowledgment of certain political rights of great importance, demanded by one portion and refused by the other portion of this great party. The Council which adopted this platform might as well have said to the Southern Know Nothings—"We are afraid to come out and declare boldly that you have a right to hold slaves as long as your State Governments see proper to keep up the Institution. We are afraid to say that, under the Constitution, the Territories are subject to settlement by Southern men with their property, and that that property ought to be protected there. We are afraid to say, as the Democratic Conventions have said, that the Fugitive Slave Law is constitutional and ought to be enforced. All this might be disputed, and might bother us in our 'wild hunt after office.' We'll give you something just as good and that nobody can deny. We'll declare in section 12 of our new platform that all men should be honest and not rob their neighbors' hen roosts."—We put it to our readers to say if such a declaration would not be as appropriate as to declare, what nobody denies, that the laws should be maintained and enforced until they are repealed.

PRODUCTS OF OUR STATE.

The popular idea that North Carolina produces nothing but "tar, pitch and turpentine," is fast being dispelled by the railroads with which the energy of her citizens are covering her territory. Last year the county of Hyde exported corn and wheat to the amount of \$360,000; and the county of Edgecombe raised and sold \$400,000 worth of cotton.—The exports from Washington, N. C., for last year amounted to \$1,020,613 12, of which \$37,045 was to foreign countries. Since the opening of the Central Railroad to Greensborough, there have been 539 barrels of flour sent from that town, of which 390 went to Norfolk. 15,000 barrels of dried fruit were among the first receipts in Norfolk which resulted from the opening of the Central Railroad.

IN A HURRY!

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, the Know Nothing candidate for the Vice Presidency, has already accepted an invitation to address the people of New York on political topics—or, in plainer language, to make a stump speech advocating his own claims to the office for which he has been put forward! We advise our Know Nothing friends to cage Andrew Jackson, until the election is over, if they would save themselves a deal of trouble and mortification.

The first article of the recent Know Nothing platform is as follows:

1. An humble acknowledgement to the Supreme Being who rules the universe, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

Isn't it strange these men, so opposed to Foreigners, should lay the very foundation of their party creed upon an humble acknowledgement to God for his mercy in sending us such men as La Fayette, De Kalb, Steuben and others, foreigners, to help us in our "Revolutionary struggle." Have they forgot that Gen. Scott has said, in various public letters and speeches, that he was as much indebted to the Irish and German soldiers of our armies in the war of 1812 and in the late war with Mexico, as to the valor of our own citizens, for the glorious victories they obtained over a common foe. The prayers and practices of the Know Nothings are rather inconsistent.—When they pray again let them give thanks for something else besides the glorious result of our struggle for Independence. Foreigners were so mixed up in that great event that we cannot understand how a modern Know Nothing, who pretends to hate a foreigner worse than he does the father of sin, can sincerely thank God for anything in which Frenchmen or Germans were engaged. Perhaps if they would send their next humble acknowledgement to the Devil, for helping them to elect Banks, it would seem more appropriate.

On the breaking up of the ice at Cincinnati seven steamboats were sunk, involving a loss, including their cargoes, of upwards of \$200,000.

MESSRS. CRAIG & RICHARDSON.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Barton Craige, of this State, having obtained general consent to make a personal explanation, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have received within the last few days several papers, published in my own State, and several out of it, which, in order to fix the responsibility of your election as Speaker upon the Democratic party, have given, among other reasons, the fact, on the final vote, my name did not appear upon the record.

Now, as I do not think proper to have this impression go to the country without correction, I desire to state to the House, what is well known here, on the 25th day of January last, my colleague [Mr. Ruffin] announced upon this floor, that I had paired off from that day until the 9th day of February, with Mr. Hughston.

You, Mr. Speaker, were elected on the 2d day of February. Neither of us, therefore, were present on that day, and neither of us voted. Had we both been here and voted, the result would have been precisely the same. I need not say to you, sir, nor to the members of the House, that no member more strenuously opposed your election than I did; and I need not add in this connection, that had I been present, and at liberty to vote on that occasion, I should have voted for Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, for whom I have always entertained the kindest personal feelings, and with whom it has been my pleasure to act, politically, during the time I have served with him in Congress."

Mr. Hughston followed, setting himself right before his constituents. He stated that he had paired off with Mr. Craige on all questions during the time mentioned, and neither had voted until the time fixed had elapsed. He added—

"I had perfect confidence in Mr. Craige's integrity. I suppose he had like confidence in mine. No harm was done on either side. The Democratic party, to which he belonged was not harmed by his absence; nor was the Republican party, the principles of which I professed, in the least injured by my absence."

Mr. Richardson took occasion to repeat that he had paired off with Mr. Emrie; otherwise he would certainly have voted for Mr. Aiken for Speaker. He stated to the Speaker (Mr. Banks) that it was well known he was opposed to his election; and, he added—

"If, sir, I had reasons for that opposition then, they are doubly strengthened now, I know that, if my friend from South Carolina had been placed in that chair, the section of the country from which I come—the fifteen States west of the Alleghany mountains—would have had some Representatives upon the Committee on Naval Affairs; that, in the danger which is now impending over us, some voice would in that committee be heard in favor of increasing the Navy till our guns could protect our commerce, and take care of our interests in every ocean upon the globe. There would have been from those fifteen States more than one voice upon the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to urge by all honorable means, the settlement of all difficulties between this country and Great Britain; but if our difficulties cannot be honorably settled, if war must be, then there will be a million of soldiers ready to poor out their heart's blood to defend our honor, our rights, and our soil beneath the flag of our country."

Where was Mr. Fuller? Had he paired off? If so, let the country have the proof.—Where is it? Who will answer for Mr. Fuller.

President Pierce, in a brief letter to the Charleston Mercantile Library Association apropos of Washington's birth day, says: "If the people of every State and Territory of the confederation—fathers and mothers—sons and daughters—would assemble annually on the 22d of February in their respective cities, towns and hamlets, and listen to the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, it would, in my judgment, accomplish more in the way of awakening a deep sense of constitutional duty—of settling questions of moral obligation in relation thereto—of eradicating sectional prejudice—of dissipating errors of sentiment and opinion, and of insuring security and perpetuity to the blessings which we enjoy, than any other instrumentality which man's wisdom can devise."

A dispatch from Harrisburg says: the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, assembled in this city, is nearly unanimous for Mr. Buchanan. Delegates for electors have been selected. A series of resolutions was adopted favoring the Union, deprecating the agitation of the slavery question, endorsing the Kansas and Nebraska acts, and denouncing Free Soil and Know Nothingism.

CONGRESS.

We have but little intelligence of importance from Washington. In the Senate on the 4th instant a bill was reported providing for additional fortifications and defenses.—Mr. Trumbull was confirmed as Senator from Illinois. The Senate also passed the bill appropriating \$80,000 for Galveston. The House of Representatives passed the deficiency bill, and appropriated \$150,000 for the relief of sick and disabled seamen. The Kansas question is a standing subject of discussion.

FROM EUROPE.

Peace negotiations are slowly progressing. England is concentrating a large military force in Canada. This looks as if she apprehended a difficulty with this country. These demonstrations will not, however, frighten Jonathan from his propriety.

Why is a woman's tongue like a good clock? Because it never stands still.

Increase of Mail Service.

We desire merely to call attention to the following correspondence upon a subject of vital importance to the citizens of the four counties lying West of this. The Postmaster General's advertisement, soliciting proposals for the increased service, may be found in another column.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 7th, 1856.

SIR—You will oblige me by publishing the enclosed letter, for the information of such of your readers as feel an interest in the subject referred to. Ever since the commencement of the present session of Congress, I have been pressing on the Post Office Department the necessity for an increase of mail facilities on the route mentioned in this communication. As the Post Master General has consented to advertise the route for coach service, I hope that a more favorable bid will be presented. In that event I do not by any means despair of its acceptance.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
T. L. CLINGMAN.

REV. T. W. ATKIN.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, Feb. 25th, 1856.

SIR—I have carefully considered your application for semi-weekly coach service on the Mail Routes between Asheville and Murphy, N. C., and Ducktown, Ten.

On the Route from Asheville to Murphy the existing Contract provides for conveying Mails twice a week on horseback, with a led horse, at \$995 00 per annum, while the whole amount of revenue derived from the offices thus supplied is only \$334 00 per annum. From Murphy, by Benton, Ten., to Cleveland, there is a weekly Mail, costing \$319 00 per annum, and the intermediate offices yield \$202 00 per annum. Between Benton and Ducktown, Ten., there is now a tri-weekly Coach Mail. The improvement you recommend can only be effected by re-advertising the Routes from Asheville to Murphy and Murphy to Cleveland, inviting proposals for the new service to connect at Benton with the present Ducktown Route, and it may certainly be assumed that the result would be a very large advance in the cost of the Routes.

At the last lettings of Contracts \$2393 00 per annum was the lowest bid for Coach service on the Asheville and Murphy Route, and even supposing that somewhat better terms could now be made, in consideration of a through route to Cleveland, still, it is evident that the expense would far exceed the revenues above stated (in all \$536 00 per annum) or any probable increase, though it should be fourfold.

The Post Master General has however—in order to ascertain what the cost would be—concluded to re-advertise the Routes.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. DUNDAS,

Second Assistant P. M. Gen'l.

To Hon. THOS. L. CLINGMAN,
House of Representatives, Congress
U. S., Washington, D. C.

Charles W. Welsh, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, has our thanks for a copy of the Navy Register for 1856.

"The Clinton Independent" is the title of an interesting paper just established at Clinton, N. C., by E. L. Perkins, Esq.

Col. Garland, the city Treasurer of N. Orleans, is a defaulter to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

THE TURKS AND THE K. N.'S.—The late foreign news by the Arago, is headed "Religious freedom in Turkey." The Know Nothings are now boasting that they too are in favor of religious liberty, there being no such word as "Catholic" in their new platform.—Glad to hear it. They are, then, up with the Turks in this respect.—Standard.

A gentleman named Grimes, now lecturing about Spiritualism in Buffalo, offers \$1000 for a single rap, or the like, under circumstances that render fraud impossible.—Exchange paper.

Tell Grimes to come to New Orleans and perambulate our streets at night, and he will probably get a rap from a slung shot that will not leave him the slightest ground for suspicion.—N. O. Courier.

SMALL POX.—This loathsome and contagious disease is raging considerably some five or six miles below this place; but up to this time no case of the disease has occurred in the town, and active measures are being put on foot to prevent its spreading. It is hoped that all persons will be careful to observe the restrictions thrown around the infected portion of the county.

Our County Court have taken some decided measures to stay the disease. Guards have been stationed at all points, to prevent all persons from passing out of the infected region, and also from entering the town. Persons from a distance wishing to visit our town we think will be in no danger of the disease, as no person is permitted to enter the town who is exposed to the infected portion of the County.

Since writing the above article, more stringent measures have been taken for the safety of the town. Guards have been stationed upon every street to prevent persons from passing and repassing. The proprietors of this paper living a short distance from town, are also excluded. The Mayor of the town has ordered a guard to be kept for a period of forty days.—Greenville (Tenn.) Presbyterian, March 8.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Democratic Meeting in Polk County.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Polk County, held at G. J. Mills' on Tuesday the 4th of March; on motion, Dr. Columbus Mills was appointed Chairman, and D. Thompson Simms and Dr. C. King were appointed Secretaries.

By request, Col. Marcus Erwin of Asheville explained the objects of the meeting in a forcible and appropriate speech.

The following resolutions were then introduced and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the conservative and patriotic course of the present Democratic Administration deserves and has our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce, by his late annual message to Congress, and by the other acts of his Administration, has fully justified the expectations of the people of the Union, and particularly of the South, who elevated him to his present high position; and has proved himself a wise, just and impartial President; that in the present crisis, when Abolition fanaticism seems about to prevail over the conservative national feeling of all parties at the North, the man who can stand forward boldly and advocate, as Gen. Pierce has done, the cause of the Constitution and the rights of the South, ought to be and is our first choice as the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret combinations and secret political societies, by whatever name they may be known, whose purpose is to control elections and manage the Government in any other than the fair and public manner authorized by the Constitution; and that the Know Nothing party, on account of its proscription tenets and Anti Republican procedure, is especially condemned by us.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the dignified and able administration of Governor Bragg, and respectfully recommend him to our Democratic brethren throughout the State as the man to carry us triumphantly through the next gubernatorial contest in this State.

Resolved, That we approve the plan of holding a District Convention on the 8th of April next at Asheville, to select Delegates to attend the Cincinnati Convention, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint four Delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint four Delegates to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 16th April next.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the District Convention, viz:—G. J. Mills, J. Stark Simms, Dr. Jos. Carson, and H. F. Vernon. And the following to the State Convention: J. L. Ward, Dr. Joseph Carson, John Walker, and Lewis King.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added as Delegates to both Conventions.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Asheville News and the N. C. Standard; and then, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. MILLS, Ch'n.

D. THOMPSON SIMMS, } Secretaries.
C. KING, }

An exchange paper asks very innocently if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the laps of ages. Another replies that it all depends on the kind of ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty five it puts down as extra hazardous.

Mount Vesuvius was, at the last dates, giving premonitory signs of a violent eruption. The esplanade upon the summit, usually reached without danger, is now inaccessible on account of the sulphurous suffocating air. The noise also is alarming.

NEBUCHEDNEZZER EXHUMED!—So 'tis said. It is stated that Colonel Rawlinson, who is at present engaged in prosecuting the discoveries commenced by Layard and Botta, and in exhuming from the mounds of the long-lost rival cities of Nineveh and Babylon, the instructive remains of this once gigantic power, has lately discovered, in a state of perfect preservation, what is believed to be the mummy of Nebuchednezzar. The face of the rebellious monarch of Babylon, covered by one of those gold masks usually found in Assyrian tombs, is described as very handsome—the forehead high and commanding, the features marked and regular. This interesting relic of remote antiquity is for the present preserved in the Museum of the East India Company.

Of all the mighty empires which have left a lasting impression on the memory, none has so completely perished as that of Assyria. More than two thousand years have gone by, since the two "great cities," renowned for their strength, their luxury, and their magnificence, have crumbled into dust, leaving no visible trace of their existence, their very sites forgotten. A chance traveller, Layard, riding through the Mesopotamian valley, discovered "the buried city," with a success that will immortalize his name, has commenced to unroll the book of Assyrian history and civilization, which, of all the histories of the first period of the world, is most clearly connected with the subsequent destinies of the human race. The discoveries already made furnish ample testimony to refute the sceptic and unbeliever of scripture truth.

A COLD GREETING.—"Good mornin, nigga," said a curled up, shivering darkey, yesterday morning, as he encountered a half frozen kullud acquaintance in the street.

"Don't, don't, don't call this a good mornin," retorted the latter; "dis is de wus mornin' I eber encountered in all trables. Wot do you tink is de cause ob this extraordinary spell ob wedder?"

"I can't explain it on any philosophical principles I hab about me just now, but I heard a white man say dat de world which in ornary times rebols on its axle, has dis year turn'd only half round, and dat de cold side has stuck fast out our way."

"Dat must be way ob it—dat's a satisfactory explanation. De big wheel on which de world rebols has probably friz up, but I hopes dey'll thaw it out soon."—New Orleans Picayune.

The following conundrum took the prize of a pewter pitcher at a recent Woman's Rights Convention, held in Connecticut: Why is a married man like a candle? Because he frequently goes out of a night when he oughtn't to.

From the Philadelphia American and Gazette.

Mr. Fillmore's Nomination.

It has been from no insensibility to its interest that we have deferred any notice of the Presidential nomination, made last Monday in this city. As we are, to some extent, representative of public opinion, we have paused until we could at least have a glimpse of what in this respect that opinion is. Although there is certainly a kind feeling entertained towards Mr. Fillmore personally, his nomination, under the circumstances attending it, falls coldly and unimpressively on the public mind. The conservative men of this community at least, with whom we have so long acted, stand off in distrust of the new associations that encompass Mr. Fillmore, and which, if they do not veil him entirely, make him an undefined and mysterious being. How was the Convention by which he is presented as a candidate organized? How were its members chosen? What is the constituent body? Under what obligation, secret or avowed, do either the constituents or the representative act? Was this body the creation of secret lodges? Is it under the obligation of oath? Are those who belong to it bound together by ties and duties on which the law and the Constitution frown? Is Mr. Fillmore—the Millard Fillmore of 1848, an Ex-President of the United States—is he, can he be, a member of a secret society, sworn to a religious test, and to exclusiveness of the strictest kind?

To all these questions, and for all these doubts, there is but one answer, and in the answer there is cold comfort. This is not a Whig nomination—it is not a Conservative nomination—it is not an American nomination, in the high and true sense of that much abused name. It is a Know Nothing nomination, with all its peculiarities; and, at the very moment at which it is made, it is proclaimed, by authority, and, as if in vindication from aspersion, that Mr. Fillmore was, and is, a member of a Know Nothing lodge, in good standing, having taken all three oaths, and that, but for that, he would not, and could not, have been nominated; and, on the ticket with him, is placed a gentleman who was Mr. Fillmore's most virulent assailant in 1850, and who, if our memory does not mislead us, in 1844 was one of the loudest denunciations of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen. Mr. Frelinghuysen being supposed to be the especial representative of those forms of religious belief about which there is so much outcry now. "Our opponents," wrote Mr. Fillmore to Mr. Clay, in 1844, "by pointing to the Native Americans and to Mr. Frelinghuysen, drove votes from us, and lost us the day." A leader of those opponents who thus cried down "the Native Americans and Mr. Frelinghuysen," is now Mr. Fillmore's companion on this strange ticket. Well may considerate men hold back, when, by such processes, such results are produced.

The public, thus puzzled as to the origin and results of this strange Convention, have looked to its record, and find little there to reconcile them to its action. That scenes of disorder and confusion will arise in all large political bodies, every one knows, and no one wonders at. But it is only when, underneath the frothy surface, there are at work secret elements, and those elements of the most acrid kind, that turmoil and disturbance become serious. Who can read the proceedings of this Convention, without feeling that its vital and only cohesive principle was some form of religious intolerance; and from religious proscription and sectarian jargon the true American heart always has and always will revolt. One hardly knows what sentiment predominates, on looking at this painful and grotesque record. We have read it anew, and make our extracts from the revised report of the National Intelligencer, a paper certainly not addicted to unkind caricature, and which seems to justify its very doubtful acquiescence in Mr. Fillmore's nomination, by publishing the strange doings of his new friends. Our citations are few, but significant.

"Mr. Small, of Pennsylvania, obtained leave to say that he would accord with the views of Gov. Call for the sake of harmony, and would, if the latter would abide by it, strike out all in his resolutions after the words 'Bible and Constitution.' [Applause.]"

"Gov. Call again stated his determination to retire. He had come to battle against the innovations of the foreign party in the United States, and the influence of the Pope of Rome. Gov. Call now said, 'Farewell.'"

On the next day we read:

"A recess was then taken. At the afternoon session there were several amusing scenes."

"The Reverend Mr. Brownlow arose and proposed to receive into the church Gen. Call of Florida, Percy Walker, of Alabama, and all others who had been going astray."

"Gen. Call said he had given his hand to his brother, and he now gave his heart to the Convention," &c. &c.

Our last brief excerpts relate to those nearer home, the representative of Pennsylvania lodges, and gentlemen who have slowly come to the conclusion that the doctrine of reserve is no longer politic or comfortable.

"Mr. I. Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, said he was from the district and the ward in which independence was declared in 1776. He appealed to the South not to leave the American party, but to remain with it in its opposition to a foreign foe. He urged compromise, and he cared for no platform but Americanism and opposition to foreign foes. Mr. H. made a strong appeal for 'Sam'!!!"

Mr. J. Williamson, of Huntington, Pa. could not be transubstantiated into a free-soil abolitionist by St. Hildebrand, or all the rest of the saints in the calendar. In his district they did not know an abolitionist from a spavined horse. He counselled union and harmony."

Now, it is from a Convention thus deporting itself, whose members, men of mature age and social position, clergymen and lawyers and nondescript, hug each other in maudlin enthusiasm, and make speeches about "Sam" and "St. Hildebrand," and "spavined horses," that this nomination comes; and coming thus, it has no right to ask the support of Whigs and fair-minded men of any party. Surely we may be permitted to hesitate. As surely is the painful distrust which on this subject fills the public mind justified.

But the Whigs of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia have peculiar motives for resolute reserve just now. No where has the party which nominated Mr. Fillmore left more deplorable traces than hereabouts. Neither can any nor in the nation has been such a mean administratively, as to command con-

dence. Less than two years ago it sprang into gigantic existence, and commanded something kindred to admiration or fear. With a strong hand and a grasp so bold that a stout and honest heart seemed to nerve it, it took possession in one place or another of power and patronage. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and New York all yielded. But the instant it conquered power, it showed itself unfit or unable to administer it. This was manifest to every eye, and there were many, ourselves among the number, who looked at this result with disappointment. The two repulsive elements of secrecy and sectarian prescription, alien to the heart and intelligence of the American people, only worked out their genuine fruits when the secret and sectarian party got into place. A general sentiment of distrust pervaded every one's mind, and the end was what we have said. Now, it is to be wondered at that these facts still recent—for two years is the limit—conservative men should regard with suspicion a nomination about which they have not only not been consulted, but from which they have been repelled?

To such conservative men who have not yet spoken, we say, in all earnestness, reserve your judgment. This nomination has no antecedents to command acquiescence from Whigs or those who act with Whigs. Least of all, has it any claims on Pennsylvanians. We have not forgotten the scenes of last winter's legislation, and its impotent intrigues, and remember well that the party whose Convention now nominates Mr. Fillmore was in power and responsible, then. Philadelphians, too, may well pause before they follow this New York city lead, finding, as they do, among Mr. Fillmore's prominent thanksgivers in this Convention, those who have signified themselves by bitter opposition to our local interests. The time will soon come when those who have heretofore professed Whig principles, and who have, as yet, formed no other connection, ought to determine on their course and manfully proclaim it.

Finances of North Carolina.

From the annual report of the Comptroller of the State, we are enabled to present the following views:

The balance on hand belonging to the Literary Fund, is about \$152,000. The State Fund exhibits a deficit of \$24,000.—During the year 1855, the taxes amounted to \$284,000 and over, being an increase over former receipts of more than \$91,000—arising principally from the additional tax on the \$100 worth of property of 12 instead of 6 cents, and on polls of 40 cents, instead of 20 cents, and for the future a still greater increase, on account of the enhanced value of real estate. Under a construction of the law by the Attorney General, the law of 5 per cent. on capital employed in the liquor traffic was estimated on the amount employed only for the interim between the 15th of March, 1855, (the day on which the act took effect,) and the last day of April following.

In some counties the tax was collected for the whole year preceding. In such instances, the balance was returned to counties which had thus paid.

Of the Literary Fund, it is interesting to know that the income from vacant lands is more than \$15,000 and from other sources, as follows:

Bank dividends, nearly	\$79,000
Washington Railroad,	28,000
Navigation dividends,	3,750
Idleigh and Gaston Railroad,	8,400
Greensborough Female College,	420
Wake Forest do	127
Floral do	180
Chowan Female do	540

The amount paid by Retailers of Liquors is 4,881 12

Hertford county, through her sheriff, Col. Bridger, paid \$3,546 72.

The bonds of the State, given for funds borrowed to prosecute the system of internal improvements projected by the Legislature, have been negotiated at a very considerable premium. It is gratifying to know that the State credit is at so high a mark.

Among the names of persons who have loaned the State, we notice the following, viz:

Thomas Bragg,	\$7,000
William A. Graham,	1,000
Asa Biggs,	7,000
John H. Wheeler,	10,000
Wm. Grimes, (guardian),	18,000
Wake Forest College,	4,000
Bat. F. Moore,	1,000
Jas. B. G. Roulhac,	37,000

The entire income of the State, including the coupon bonds, the premium and interest accruing is \$2,452,137 82.

But few of the States in the Union have a better reputation abroad than North Carolina. The premium alone on her bonds amounts to a very snug sum.

We are happy to see that our citizens are so willing to vest in the securities of the State, instead of letting the State bonds pass into the hands of foreigners.—[*Murfreeboro' Gazette.*]

THE STRIDE OF A RACE HORSE.—Mr. J. E. Herring, sr., the celebrated animal painter, states that a race horse will clear from 20 to 24 feet at a bound, and from the impression left on the turf he infers that a horse at full gallop places only one foot at a time on the ground. This, he says, is more convincing to the ear than to the eye. In listening to a horse galloping on a hard road it will be found accurately exhibited by placing the little finger on a table or pane of glass, and causing the other three fingers to follow in rotation; by so doing, the precise sound of a horse galloping will be produced. Then follows the bound, and again the one, two, three, four, in regular succession. Peytona, in her great race with Fashion, cleared twenty seven feet at a bound.

An exchange says that large quantities of sausages are made of horse flesh. A friend of ours says he believes it, as he invariably has the "nightmare" when he has eaten them for supper!

DEATH.—The Rome Courier learns that on Wednesday week a duel was fought near Dallas, Paulding county, Ga., by two men named Jones and Bane. They exchanged three shots, and while loading for the fourth, Jones rushed at his antagonist with his rifle clubbed, but Bane anticipated him and knocking him down beat his brains out.

The police expenses of Havana, Cuba, are four hundred thousand dollars per annum.

MARRIED,

Near Waynesville, on the 4th instant, by Rev. John Reynolds, Mr. JOSEPH A. DRAXNER, of Dandridge, Tenn., to Miss MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Col. J. R. Love.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March 3, 1856.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of North Carolina, and from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th of June, 1858, inclusive, in the State of Tennessee, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until Wednesday, the 30th of April, 1856, at 5 p. m., (to be decided by the 7th May following.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

5808 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs Hominy Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scotts Creek, Franklin, Skene, Tennessee River, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomatia, to Murphy, 128 1-2 miles and back, twice a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Asheville Monday and Thursday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Murphy next day by 12 p m;
Leave Murphy Saturday and Tuesday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 p m;

TENNESSEE.

8538 From Cleveland, Tenn., by Chataly, Wansville, Benton, Pelton, Springtown, Towee Falls, Coker Creek, Turtle Town, N. C., Laurel Valley, Persimmon Creek, and Nottola, to Murphy, 77 miles and back, twice a week, in two-horse coaches.

Leave Cleveland Thursday and Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Murphy next days by 9 p m;
Leave Murphy Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Cleveland next days by 12 m.

Proposals to commence at Benton are invited.

NOTES.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department, or for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General.—The Postmaster General may alter the schedule. He may also order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase of the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, if he allow one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. The bids should be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "Mail Proposals for North Carolina or Tennessee." The contracts to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 7th of May, 1856. For further particulars as to conditions to be incorporated in the contracts bidders may see pamphlet advertisement for conveying mails in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Iowa, of 1854.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

March 13, 1856.

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms for the present in the upper story of the Chunn House, opposite the Court House.

March 13,—tf

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

WISHING very much to see Houses springing up in our rapidly improving village, I propose selling all that is left of the "Old Court House Lot," immediately fronting our Court House, on one and two years' time. There is sufficient room for a large HOTEL, or three commodious

Business Houses:

with ventilation sufficient for wagon way back, wood yard, &c.

If not disposed of previously, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday of our next Court, the above lot, as a whole, or in house places of 43 feet front each, on the time above stated, with interest from the time of sale.

Persons wishing, in years to come, a business house in the very centre of our village, would do well to secure one of these lots.

J. W. VANDIVER.

Hendersonville, March 6, 1856. 3w

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

was dissolved on the 29th February last. All persons indebted to the firm are notified that settlement must be made immediately; and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

E. L. TRIPLETT,
JAS. SMITH.

Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

WHO WANTS TO RIDE?

WE HAVE six or seven BUGGIES, one 2 horse CARRIAGE and Harness, and one ROCKAWAY for sale. Bargains can be had. If not sold before, they will be offered at Public Auction during the week of April Court.

TRIPLETT & SMITH.

Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State. To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed from Asheville, offers for sale his PROPERTY, consisting of

25 Acres of Land,

with the following improvements thereon, to wit: A GOOD BRICK DWELLING, containing six rooms, office, kitchen, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings.

About one half of the land is WELL TIMBERED, and seven or eight acres are under cultivation, a portion of which consists of a fine CLOVER FIELD. In a few yards of the house is a SPRING of excellent water.

The above named property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Court House, and a short distance from the Female College.

To any one wishing to purchase, a fine opportunity is offered for obtaining a bargain.

For Terms, &c., apply to A. T. Summey, Esq., or to the subscriber at Hendersonville.

T. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 28th, 1856.

NOTICE.

Town Lots For Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 23d of March next, the undersigned, Committee, will sell to the highest bidder, the TOWN LOTS in MARSHALL, Madison County, N. C.

TERMS.—Bond and good security, with credit for one, two and three years.

A. E. BAIRD,
J. F. MITCHELL,
J. A. FAGG,

Committee.

Feb. 28, 1856. tds

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at \$12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purpose of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1856.

SAM'L B. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of State, }
I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this Proclamation, and certify that the same is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor: PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street, COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find it a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shell whistler, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

REV. T. P. THOMAS, PRESIDENT,
Assisted by competent Male and Female Teachers.

The Spring Session will open March 3rd. Terms as heretofore. The Male and Female departments are kept entirely separate. It is very desirable that Pupils be present at the opening of the session, when the classes are formed.

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session. No deduction for absence, unless in case of protracted sickness. Boarding can be obtained in good families at cheap rates. For further information address the President, or

J. B. WOODFIN,
Sec'y Board Trustees.

OFFICE WESTERN N. C.,

R. R. COMPANY,

SALISBURY, Feb. 19th, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received

at this office until the 11th of March next, for the Graduation, Masonry and Sills for 25 miles of the First Section of the Western North Carolina Railroad, extending from Salisbury westward.

On and after the 6th proximo, plans, specifications and profiles of the work may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

R. C. PEARSON,

Pres't W. N. C. R. Co.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the people, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Brushes, Window Glass,

French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandy and Wines,

Sold only for medicinal purposes. Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded. His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collects all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Calendar for 1856.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEBRUARY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MARCH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
APRIL	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAY	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AUGUST	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SEPTEMBER	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
OCTOBER	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NOVEMBER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DECEMBER	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing, 131 MEETING STREET, Charleston, S. C.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally; ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallett, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES. Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS, GREENVILLE, S. C.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BURNSVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, clove, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; onaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos; muslins; de lains; worsted flannels; merinos; alpaca; black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimere; vestings; Kew. janes; tweeds; kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot. fluen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the under-standing of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, boots, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all be "just suited to their mind" by calling in from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, Panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—everything!

IRON, STEEL, & CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chisels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears; pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candlesticks; coffee mills; double bladed barrows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sack suits and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Yet, that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationery, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here. Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Howard Association, PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH ST., Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guirars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

GRAIN MILLS, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 35 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these MILLS, a saving of fully one third in feed can be effected, and has been repeatedly tested; some even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

Blank Warrants

Keatly printed, for sale at this Office.

\$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr. of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION:

Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5 1-2 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair cut short in front and top of head, large hands, bold appearance and quick spoken. Fled to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor: PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion

to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the Mercantile Business, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is Smith, Baird & Co. Asheville, May 3, 1855.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story Verandah 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the Dining Room, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to please and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

CITY HOTEL, (FORMERLY HARRISON'S),

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS, HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

Their Omnibus and cabs, which will be at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and

at low rates of SMITH & McDOWELL

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

For the Ladies.

Now opened for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call by blacksmiths, carpenters, wagoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost anything under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of Physic, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Five Cents Reward.

Left me on the 22d day of December last, a bound boy, named FRANCIS A. JUSTICE, aged about 17 years, heavy built, blue eyes, and brown hair. He had on a new suit of janes, new boots and hat. The public are cautioned against harboring said boy. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, to any one who will deliver him to me.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Wide Awake Know Nothing,

and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Holston Conference Female

COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	\$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00

Music on Piano and Guitar, each 30 00

Use of Piano, \$2; Guitar, \$1.

French, Latin, or Greek, 10 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Embroidery, 16 00

Contingent Fee, 2 00

Board in Steward's Hall, per week, 1 50

Washing per dozen, extra, 37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees, is that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time, the reasons for which are so obvious that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jacketon—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpacaes, prints, muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizettes; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria awns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbakkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style, Saw Mills of every variety,

Mining Machinery and Pumps, Grist and Flour Mills, complete, Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels, Rice field Pumps and Engines, Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher, Rice Thrashers, Shingle Machines, Shafting Hangers and Pulleys, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns, Brass " "

Locomotive and Tubular Boilers, Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers, Blacksmith work of all kinds, Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15.

Gentlemen's Furnishing

Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *done*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—1f

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and

Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & McDOWELL.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People. Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedy possesses the Great Power to secure to the Human System Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain—It is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupefying the senses, so that the perceptual faculties lose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves and establishes in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflammation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalize the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms. Where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism. Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of recovery.—Tincture of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from L. Huddleston.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—Messrs. Radway & Co.:—Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all, but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HULLSTON.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—Radway's Regulators; they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, anodyne, antispasmodic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's